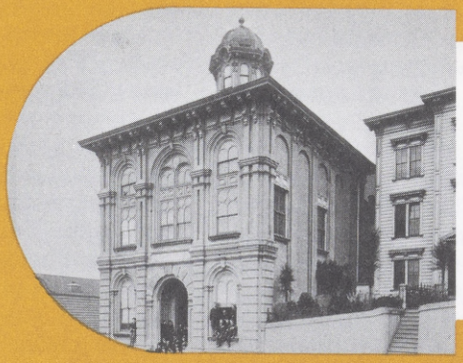


Centennial Bulletin

Early History of the Medical Center: From the Gold Rush to the Earthquake

Hugh Huger Toland, M.D., eminent San Francisco surgeon who founded the School of Medicine as Toland Medical College in 1864. According to the 1880 announcement of courses, the College on Stockton Street was at a locale "where the health and industrious habits of the student are promoted by quietness and pure air." Next door to the medical school was the San Francisco Home for Inebriates. The site is presently occupied by Bauer-Schweitzer Malting Co., Plant No. 2.

Richard Beverly Cole, M.D., colorful first dean of Toland Medical College in the dashing uniform of Surgeon-General of the Vigilantes. He was appointed to this office because of outstanding service during San Francisco's small pox epidemic. Among the honors accrued to him during a long and eventful career was the Presidency of the American Medical Association in 1895.

The School of Medicine, the second medical school to be established in the West and the oldest in continuous operation, was founded in 1864 by Dr. Hugh H. Toland as the Toland Medical College. Its beginnings are intimately woven in the colorful fabric that was San Francisco during the Gold Rush days.

California officially passed from Mexican into American hands with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, February 2, 1848. Whether it was with a touch of sour grapes or a flash of prophecy, General Jose Castro, Commandante-general of the Mexican forces, seems to have recognized the coming of a vigorous new era when he said: "These Americans are so contriving that someday they will build ladders to touch the sky, and, once in heaven, they will change the whole face of the universe and even the color of the stars."

A few weeks later gold was discovered on the banks of the American River and almost overnight California experienced its first population explosion. San Francisco went from a sleepy little hamlet of 850 to a boisterous boom town in a few short years.

By all accounts, California was not a very healthy place in which to live. An historian of the period calculated that from the opening of the mines in 1849 to 1854, more than six million dollars were spent on pistols and Bowie knives. An estimated 4200 murders and 1400 suicides took place during the same period.

Disease as well as his fellow man posed a threat to the '49er. Leading causes of death as recorded in the local Marine Hospital for 1850 were diarrhea, dysentery, acute rheumatism, and intermittent fever.

Interestingly enough, the incidence of gonorrhea topped that of fracture, pneumonia, and bronchitis. "There are also some honest women in San Francisco, but not many," noted a contemporary diarist.

This opinion, backed up with scientific evidence, was shared by the medical school's outspoken first dean, Dr. Richard Beverly Cole. However, instead of committing it to the privacy of his diary, Cole publically aired it. Because of his forthright report on the diseases of the women of California to the State Medical Society, he was accused of slandering the honor of San Francisco women and was ostracised by the community for some time.

The School's founder, Dr. Toland, whose medical ability was perhaps matched only by his business savvy,

Lucy Maria Field Wanzer, Class of 1876, first woman graduate of a medical school in California. At the age of 33, she gained admission to Toland Medical College over the protests of Dean Cole who didn't think much of a woman's intellectual capacity. However, he recanted these anti-femininist views during the Valedictory Address in 1875 so impressed had he become by Lucy's achievements

owned his own drugstore (located so that patients had to pass through it when leaving his office) – contents of a large barrel labeled "anti-syph" was one of the most popular items in his pharmacy. Toland's favorite remedy for scurvy, a major problem among miners, was in another barrel advertised as "anti-scroph." A noted medical historian has written that although Toland recruited a fine faculty "it can more truly be said that the (medical) school's foundations were laid upon (his) barrels of therapeutic aid."

An estimated 1500 doctors and men claiming to be doctors, came to California between 1848 and 1854. Many were legitimate M.D.'s, well-educated and hardworking. However, one must realize the differences between medicine in the 1850's and today's miracle practice.

During that era, asepsis in surgery was unknown. Pasteur's breakthroughs were not yet appreciated. Koch had not yet discovered the *tubercle bacillus*, nor Roentgen the x-ray; nor Ehrlich, salvarsan. The causes of malaria, typhoid fever, diphtheria, syphilis, and, in fact, infectious and contagious diseases in general were still largely matters of conjecture.

It has also been well-documented that of those who came to care for the sick in the wake of the Gold Rush, many were as drawn by the profit as by the healing motive. Medicine was expensive; medical fees were high – $32 for an office visit was not uncommon.

And quackery, especially in the mining camps, flourished: "A remedy for scurvy was to bury the patient in earth, all but the head...Whole camps were sometimes buried at once, except a few who remained out to keep off the grizzlies and coyotes."

All of which may have prompted Dr. Thomas M. Logan to write in 1850 that "we physicians are at the most ruinous discount...held in so low repute that many a worthy physician studiously conceals his title."

Despite the abundance of doctors and quasi-doctors, by 1858 a medical school was organized by Dr. Elias Samuel Cooper and chartered as the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific, a Methodist college located in San Jose.

Cooper claimed a medical school was needed in California because of the difficulties of traveling to Eastern schools. Others, offended by his questionable ethics, saw the school as a monument built by an ambitious man and dedicated to himself.

After Cooper's death in 1862, his assistant and nephew Dr. Levi Cooper Lane was unable to handle the factionalism which broke out among the faculty. Two years later, the faculty 'suspended' operation of the school, and the majority of them, including Dr. Lane, joined a new school then being organized by Dr. Toland.

Toland Medical College opened its doors in the Fall of 1864. Its founder was a graduate of the University of Transylvania in Lexington where he ranked first in his class of 100.

After graduation, Toland became a medical circuit rider for a large area in the backwoods of South Carolina. With money saved from his practice, he went to the then mecca of medicine, Paris, where he studied under the greatest surgeons of the day – Dupuytren, Malgaigne, Nelaton, and Lisfranc. Returning to South Carolina, Toland established a practice in Columbia which was highly successful for the next 18 years.

Then, at the age of 46, Toland packed some of his possessions, his wife, and a quartz mill into a conestoga wagon and headed for California. There were several reasons for the sudden move – the political climate of the late 1840's convinced him there would be a civil war and he wanted to be beyond the conflict; he believed a change of climate might benefit the

Industrious dental students of the Class of 1905 give a quickie check-up to an equanimous equine passer-by.

health of his sickly wife; and he had caught the gold fever.

Toland staked a claim in Calaveras County, but a few months of working it showed him that he was a better physician than miner. His failure at the mines and the death of his wife decided a move to San Francisco. Here, his great abilities as a surgeon and his first-hand experience with the problems of the miners served him in good stead – once again he established a flourishing practice, which soon became one of the largest in the state. He was particularly known for his work in bone and plastic facial surgery.

In addition to his medical practice, Toland built a highly successful drug business which included a patent medicine mail service operating via Wells Fargo throughout California and Nevada.

According to Dr. Robert A. McLean, a former student and Dean of the Medical School, Toland was "over six feet in height, well-proportioned ... very erect in carriage and walked briskly ... he always dressed alike, summer and winter, in ... a frock-coat and trousers of heavy black broadcloth ... He never drank strong liquors nor smoked tobacco ... A firm mouth and lower jaw with a high square forehead, evidenced a determined nature that was at times even obstinate." Toland is elsewhere described as a rather unsociable man and as a very conscientious doctor who often worked seven days a week.

With the demise of Cooper's school, Toland opened the new medical school which he had long planned and for which he had constructed a building on Stockton Street. His staff was the cream of Cooper's faculty.

The University of California was chartered in 1868 and admitted its first students across the bay the following year. The affiliation of Toland's medical school with the new state university seemed desirable. However, the Cooper faction, never really happy with the alliance and miffed by the failure to elect their Dr. Lane to the Deanship, marched out of Toland's school, taking with them the entire student body except one. (By 1870 the dissidents had re-established Cooper's Medical School which later became Stanford University Medical School.) After the walk-out, negotiations for affiliation became hopelessly bogged down.

At this critical juncture, the short-tempered and undiplomatic Toland, recognizing his shortcomings in personal relationships, sought a dean with those qualities he lacked. To the astonishment of all, he picked his bitter enemy, Dr. Richard Beverly Cole.

Cole was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. His sole reason for coming to California was ill health. Not feeling up to the arduous journey by land, he decided to take the sea route, and in June of 1852 left the port of New York on the side-wheel steamer *Cherokee*.

The trip was pleasant enough until the *Cherokee* reached the Isthmus of Panama. This treacherous and disease-infested strip of land had to be crossed by mule and canoe. Fifteen of Cole's fellow passengers died of cholera their first night on the Isthmus, and Cole fell heir to the task of chaperoning two panic-stricken ladies across. He haggled with mule drivers, waded breast high through streams to help force the canoe through the rapids, and every evening scampered ahead of his party in order to liberate campsites from poisonous snakes and other unfriendly native fauna.

When he reached Panama City, Cole was so exhausted that he had to spend weeks recuperating on a cholera-free island off the coast. While there he met a young army lieutenant of whom he heartily disapproved because, he said, "the fellow was drunk more often than he was sober ..." The officer's name was Ulysses S. Grant.

Cole finally arrived at his destination, salubrious San Francisco, but soon after setting up a practice he accidently shot himself in the stomach. The bullet passed through that organ and lodged in his back, next to the 12th rib. In light of the medical knowledge of that time, there was no reason for him to have survived, but he did.

Cole was a remarkable man. Brilliant in mind, rich in imagination and wit, he also had a penchant, disturbing to many, for saying very clearly and loudly precisely what he thought. The flap he created in 1859 by his report on the diseases of California women has already been mentioned.

Earlier, in 1856, he became embroiled in a bitter professional dispute that made local headlines. James King of William, who used the newspaper he published to crusade against corruption in the City, was shot one night by an enemy.

Cole, as well as Toland and other physicians, were called to King's bedside. Cole protested against leaving a sponge in King's wound for several days ... but his advice was ignored by the other doctors. After King died, Cole brooded on the matter for a while and then publically accused his colleagues, including Toland, of malpractice. Cole and Toland faced each other in court and parted sworn enemies, remaining rivals for many years. (The malpractice charge was not proved.)

However, in 1870 when Cole accepted Toland's offer of the Deanship, they buried the hatchet because of their shared desire to make the medical school a success.

A natural showman and a witty raconteur, Cole's humorous delivery of solid material made him a popular teacher. As he grew older, he lost his hair, and took to wearing a toupee,

At the beginning of each term he would march into the lecture hall, stand before the students, and ostentatiously remove his wig. "Gentlemen," he would say, "I am bald and I know it. Everybody knows it. I wear a toupee. Everybody knows that. From now on I don't want to hear anything about it." He never did. . .at least according to the records.

Cole was particularly good in his discussions of the bedside manner with women. "Gentlemen," he would say earnestly, "women are strange, flightly creatures, and your success with your patient depends to the utmost upon your approach to her. Never, never go into the sickroom as though you were about to butcher someone. That is, never go in without your coat. Never take off your coat in the presence of your patient. It is not necessary, and no gentlemen would disrobe before a lady. All you need do is take off your cuff and slip it up your sleeve. Then roll up your coat sleeve. An arm bare to the elbow is all a skillful man should ever need."

Cole's first lecture of the year usually included this sequence on how to greet a new patient: "You are called in; you say 'what is the matter, my dear?' No, no, you must not say that if she is young. *I* could say that, but *you* must say, 'What is the matter, my child?' No, don't say that either. You're too young yourselves. So you will say, 'What is the matter, Mrs. Jones?' Then she will say, 'Oh, doctor . . .' and you're off."

Notwithstanding these lighter moments, Cole sent his students out to practice with a solid knowledge of medicine, and particularly of obstetrics, which was his special field.

Cole proved to be as brilliant an

This 1906 picture of Market Street shows the general area of the old College of Dentistry facilities destroyed by the earthquake and fire.

administrator as he was a teacher and physician. The mantle of the Deanship settled comfortably about his shoulders, and he promptly pushed forward negotiations with UC President Daniel Coit Gilman to a successful conclusion so that in 1873 the Toland Medical School became the Medical Department of the University of California, its first and oldest affiliate.

But Cole had greater ideas. From the beginning of their talks, he and Gilman had discussed the creation of departments of pharmacy and dentistry.

The development of pharmacy in California, like that of medicine, was tremendously influenced by the rapid population growth. In 1868 a group of foresighted pharmacists, recognizing that the demand for drugs had become greater than the supply and the need for drug standardization, formed the California Pharmaceutical Society which initiated the first law governing the practice of pharmacy in the state.

In 1872, the California College of Pharmacy, the first college of pharmacy to be established west of the Mississippi and the tenth in the United States, was organized in San Francisco to foster a major objective of the Society: "The advancement of pharmaceutical knowledge and the elevation of the professional character of apothecaries throughout the State of California." The College became affiliated with the University of California the following year.

In 1881, the College of Dentistry was established in a symbiotic relationship with the Medical Department. For a decade the two schools shared faculty members and the building on Stockton Street.

By 1885, Toland Medical College was overcrowded, "too small for enlargement of laboratories, and so decrepit that all students' fees were spent on repairs to the building." For the next ten years, Cole negotiated with the City, State and private individuals for a new site and funds to construct buildings to house the growing departments.

Finally, in 1895 he persuaded Mayor Adolph Sutro to donate 26 acres of land to the University, the site the Medical Center now occupies. The proposed site was greeted by a storm of controversy. It was said to be too far from downtown, and the lack of street car lines, streets, and sidewalks was protested. Cole, who was an influential member of the Board of Supervisors, assured the critics that the Supervisors and the Market Street Railway could be prevailed upon to correct these drawbacks . . . which they did.

Cole also obtained funds from the legislature to construct the Affiliated Colleges on the land donated by Sutro. These three large Romanesque buildings were to house the schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy. A portion of the site was reserved for the magnificant library collected by Sutro.

To make possible his dream of housing the entire University in San Francisco, Cole, as Chairman of the Lands Committee of the City, obtained the land to develop Golden Gate Park. Unfortunately, this grandiose plan fell through.

Hastings College of Law refused to occupy its new buildings on the grounds that they were too remote from the courts, and financial reverses suffered by Sutro prevented the construction of the library building.

A few years after the opening of the Affiliated Colleges Dr. Cole died, expressing his complete devotion to the School for which he had done so much by having his remains placed in the wall of the old Medical School Building where they remained until comparatively recently.

The 1906 earthquake and fire had a profound effect upon the Affiliated Colleges. The downtown clinics of both medicine and dentistry, as well as many of the City's private and public hospitals, were destroyed. The buildings of the Affiliated Colleges miraculously sustained the quake and fire from a physical-structural point of view, although the breakage damage was extensive.

These events led to the establishment of the first University Hospital and a training school for nurses. To accommodate victims of the disaster, the first and second year classes of the Medical School was transferred to the Berkeley campus and the upper floors of the old Medical School Building were converted into patient wards. An outpatient department was set up in the first floor and in the basement, and patients were laboriously carried up and down the steep stairs on stretchers.

The first Superintendent of Nurses in the new hospital facility was Miss Mary Crawford. She accepted the position with the understanding that she would establish a nursing school as well as being responsible for the nursing care of the hospital's patients. The Regents approved the Hospital Training School for Nurses in April, 1907, which was under the aegis of School of Medicine. It offered a two-year diploma program to high school graduates. In 1939, the School of Nursing became a separate entity, and in 1949, its faculty received full academic status.

New campus architect is hospital designer

Herbert Fifield, the new Campus Architect who heads the Office of Physical Planning and Construction, has been up to his ears in blueprints of hospitals, schools, and research facilities for the past 20 years.

Most recently, Fifield was architect in charge of UC San Diego's new medical center. Before that, his private firm designed the San Diego County Hospital – now used as a teaching facility by the UC medical faculty.

A long-time San Diego resident, Fifield was staff architect of the city's schools for three years, and as a private architect was responsible for some of San Diego's most important buildings such as the City Administration Building. When he left San Diego for San Francisco in February, he saw his years of work on the Mayor's special city planning committee beginning to take physical shape.

Standing on Millberry Union patio, peering across traffic-clogged Parnassus at the long row of uninterrupted buildings, Fifield winces. "It looks a little like the Great Wall of China," he says.

Herbert Fifield

He whips out a rough pencil sketch of the Medical Center and erases Parnassus Avenue. "Cars and buses are noisy, dangerous, an inconvenience to patients," he explains. "An underground tunnel from Third to Arguello, or blocking off Parnassus and detouring traffic around Irving are possible alternatives."

Then he rubs out a small middle section of the Clinics Building and draws in a courtyard behind the building, creating an open, mall-like area– "more like a real campus this way," he says.

"These aren't my original ideas," he smiles, "they're part of the long-range plans for the Medical Center– my pencil finger gets itchy thinking about them."

A sailing devotee, Fifield finds the water edge homes of Tiburon and Belvedere appealing and is considering building a home in Marin. In order not to interrupt his son Bruce's last year of junior high, his wife Betty and Bruce won't join Fifield here until summer.

A native of Iowa, Fifield received his architectural education at the University of Southern California. Dur- World War II, he designed naval hospitals as a member of the Navy's Public Works Department. In 1946 he passed the California state boards and became a licensed architect.

Fifield hopes to be as active in Kiwanis Club, Red Cross, and Presbyterian Church affairs in San Francisco as he was in San Diego.

See page 7 for the story of the new clinics building, one of the first big projects Fifield will oversee.

"Need more blood" —S.F. Blood Bank

"The Irwin Memorial Blood Bank is almost always in need of donations," according to Jerome M. Yalon, Associate Hospital Administrator, who was recently re-appointed to the Bank's Commission.

"The Bank sometimes fails to meet the monthly quota of 8000 pints, which is necessary to supply the 59 Northern California hospitals it serves – the Medical Center is the largest user.

"In the past, a patient's family and friends would usually pay back the blood he used. Unfortunately, the trend now is for his insurance company to settle his debt with cash. Also, more and more people today have diseases which make them unacceptable as donors.

"Most of the blood we get comes from once-a-year contributions by large groups, like our annual Campus drive April 3rd," Yalon noted.

The University recently approved leave with pay for employees who wish to give blood. Irwin Memorial is at 270 Masonic.

STOP THEFTS

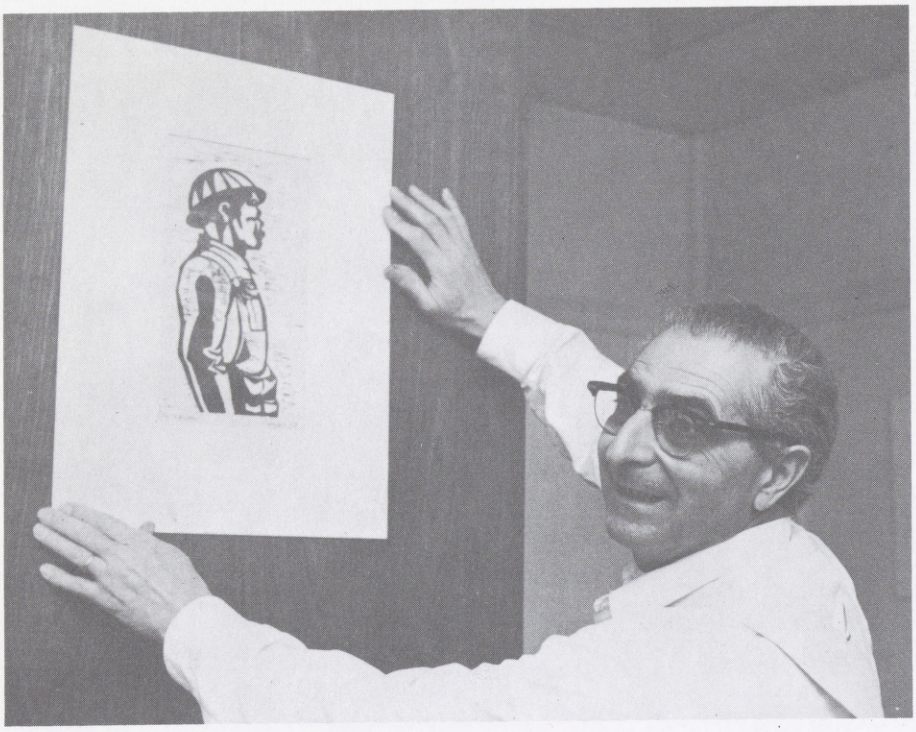
As the sneaky-eyed, masked ruffian above illustrates, personal valuables can disappear even here at the Medical Center. To thwart thieves, Campus Police Chief Lopes offers the following tips:

*Be certain that your valuables – purses, wallets, check books, charge cards, etc. – are not left in the open.

*If you are unable to keep them with you at all times, put them in a locked drawer.

*Typewriters and other University property are tempting, too, so when you leave your office or lab unattended, close and lock the door.

*If you think something's been stolen, immediately notify the Campus Police Department, ext. 1414.



Artist Koppel adjusting his prize-winning print, "The Carpenter."

Hospital green is not his favorite color . . .

"I admit I sometimes get a little tired of covering the walls with 'hospital green' – it's a restful color, I suppose, but it's not very exciting," says Stanley Koppel, a professional graphics artist who has been employed as a Painter in the Department of Grounds and Buildings for the past seven years.

"Occasionally I indulge in a little daydream: I'm in the cafeteria on a sunny day – the room is empty except for me and buckets of beautiful vibrant paints. I paint."

Koppel's wood cuts and pen and ink drawings recently enlivened the walls of the Personnel Office during a month-long exhibit in March. The idea for "The Carpenter," a print that won Koppel the purchase award at the San Francisco Art Festival, came while he was watching a workman during the construction of Sciences East, he says.

"Most of my work is representational. I guess I'm just too interested in people to ever be an abstractionist. I see a lot of intriging faces at the Medical Center which have a way of cropping up in my work."

A native of New York, Koppel attended the National Academy of Design and the Art Students League in New York City after his discharge from the Navy in 1945. Then he tried a short stint as a commercial artist. "I failed miserably. I couldn't play the game of working as an artist only 10% of the time, and trying to peddle the 'goods' the other 90%. I'm no businessman."

Koppel completed his art education at the Institute of Design in Chicago. There he met his wife-to-be Virginia Bogue, an ex-WAC and a graphics artist and sculptor.

The Koppels moved to San Francisco in 1949, living in North Beach's art colony for many years. He entered the painting trade for the same reason he says many artists take up bluecollar work: "to make enough money during the busy season to be able to devote yourself entirely to your art during the slack season."

Koppel's a nine to fiver now. "But that's fine – the work is easy-paced, and most importantly, gives me the chance to watch a lot of people."

Koppel says that Daumier and Goya – "great social critics" – had the most important influence on his work. He likes the new psychedelic poster art – "it's the old genre of Toulouse Lautrec rejuvenated, and I only hope commercialism doesn't kill it."

However, the work of many of the younger generation of artists "saddens" him. "Many of them never even learned how to draw. An artist needs training and discipline."

Koppel is a member of San Francisco's Graphic Arts Workshop. He has exhibited at the National Academy Print Show, the Philadelphia Print Club, Northwest Printmakers, and the San Francisco Art Festival.

Two-way radio links doctors in three states

A new series of two-way radio conferences, linking the Medical Center with practicing physicians in California, Oregon, and Reno, Nevada, was launched March 5.

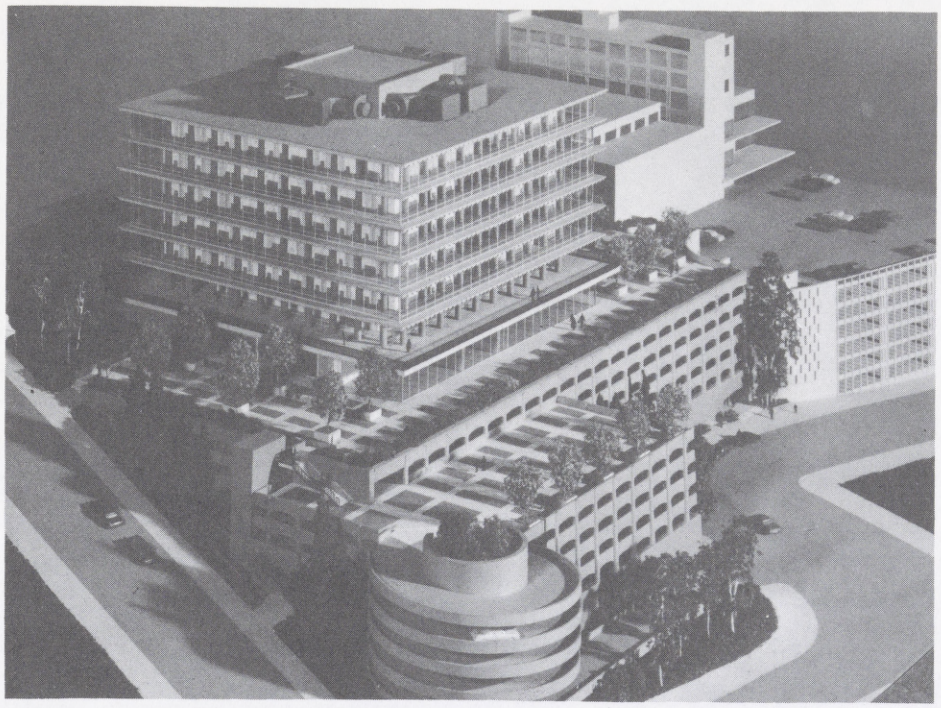
The series was inaugurated by the Department of Continuing Education in Health Sciences in 1963 as a new venture in postgraduate medical education. It will now be carried by over 20 fm and am stations throughout the three states, making it the largest medical network in the United States in terms of coverage.

A potential audience of over 15,000 physicians, as well as other health professionals, will have the opportunity to keep abreast of new developments in their fields by simply tuning in the broadcasts in their homes, cars, or offices. Prominent authorities will discuss a wide variety of medical subjects, ranging from techniques employed in organ transplants to the latest clinical approaches to the treatment of diabetes.

Two-way question and answer sessions, an outstanding feature of the series, will permit active participation in the broadcasts by health professionals.

Not only have the programs been well received in California, but via the Voice of America, they have been successful overseas as well. To date they have been re-broadcast to physicians in such cities as Colombo, Freetown, Dacca, Singapore, Taipei, and Tehran. In requesting additional tapes, the Voice of America stated, "they have provided the United States Information Agency with an important gift to the doctors and medical schools in Asia and Africa, not to mention the University of Sydney Medical School."

To be broadcast each Tuesday from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., the series is part of Continuing Education's expanded program designed to bring the latest advances in the health sciences directly to the health professional in his own community. The new series is being presented with the financial assistance of Ayerst Laboratories, New York, Ciba Pharmaceutical Company, Summit, New Jersey, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Geigy Pharmaceuticals, Ardsley, New York.



New clinics building designed with more emphasis on personalized outpatient care

Construction of a new $12 million clinics building will begin early this this summer, with estimated completion in 1971.

The U.S. Public Health Service provided $6.8 million towards the cost of the 200,000 square foot, 9-level structure. Remaining costs are financed by the State of California. The building site straddles Arguello Boulevard between Irving Street and Parnassus.

A 5-level, 300,000 square foot parking garage with space for 720 cars will form the base of the new structure. Twenty-nine thousand square feet of the garage space will remain unfinished for later relocation of campus maintenance shops. Parking garage construction will be financed by funds from future parking fees.

Working space in the new building will be uninterrupted by columns, with work areas separated by movable partitions to provide more flexibility in future space assignments. Space in the old clinics building will be used for campus administration.

The new clinics building is designed to support new patterns of ambulatory medical care. "Gone are the days of long lines of patients waiting for treatment. The mass method of treating patients has been replaced with personalized care – each patient is treated as an individual," explains Dr. Robert H. Crede, Associate Dean, School of Medicine and Chairman of the Division of Ambulatory and Community Medicine.

"Almost all medical services are self-contained in the new building, with laboratory and x-ray work done without leaving the premises."

Many types of medical care, including specialty units, will be available in the new building. These specialized units for treatment of ambulatory patients include dentistry, physical medicine and rehabilitation, children's eye unit, and a clinic for emotionally disturbed children.

The building is constructed to allow for two additional floors in future years. "The old clinics building was designed to accommodate 65 medical students; it now accommodates 130," explains Dr. Crede. "Adequate space for the instruction of medical and post-doctoral students will be provided for the first time in the new clinics building.

"The teaching trend is for medical and nursing students to see patients much earlier in their learning experience than in the past," he says, "which means that more and more students in the health sciences will be involved in clinical situations early in their student careers."

Robert H. Crede, M.D.

An economic factor to consider is that hospital care has become very expensive, underscoring the need for high caliber ambulatory or out-patient care.

"Our educational programs now encourage inter-disciplinary teaching, and the new U.C. clinics building is designed to facilitate such training," says Dr. Crede. "Using the 'health team' concept, students of different disciplines are encouraged to work and study together." Health team disciplines include medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy, social work, and physical therapy.

"Other opportunities for training will be available in rehabilitation counseling, x-ray technology, and orthoptics," he says.

Thanks to larger facilities, the number of annual outpatient visits will increase gradually from 159,000 to 248,000 in 1977. Summing up, Dr. Crede comments that "comprehensive and continuous medical care will continue to highlight the clinics education program."

Building architects are Reid and Tarics, San Francisco

The eyes have it . . . Mary Ann Collins!

Mrs. Collins and Dr. Casanovas stand in front of the poster the young Spanish doctor had made for Dr. Michael Hogan, Chairman of the Dept. of Ophthalmology, when Dr. Hogan left last September for a year's sabbatical at the University of Rome.

Mrs. Mary Ann Collins, Administrative Assistant in the Department of Ophthalmology for the past 13 years, was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Frederick C. Cordes Eye Society at the annual meeting in March. She is the second non-medical person to be so honored by this society for former UC eye residents in its 20 year history.

"Mrs. Collins was for many years a most loyal and hardworking member of the staff of the late Dr. Cordes, who was chairman of this department for a quarter of a century," said Dr. Samuel J. Kimura, Acting Chairman of the Department.

"In 1948 Cordes founded the Eye Residents Association. The name was changed to honor him at the time of his retirement in 1959.

"Mrs. Collins has been key administrator of the Society's affairs almost since its inception and she is our chief contact with its members."

She has also handled the mountains of paperwork involved with administering two fellowship programs which have enabled 13 brilliant young foreign physicians to take a year of residency in Ophthalmology at the Medical Center – the Edward H. Heller Foreign Scholarship from 1951–1962 and the present George and Rosalie Hearst Fellowship.

The first Hearst Fellow, Dr. Jorge Arce of Santiago, returned to Chile after his year at the Medical Center to establish the first Eye Pathology Laboratory in his country.

Dr. Roman Casanovas of Barcelona, the current Hearst Fellow on Campus, recently won the top medical prize of the City of Barcelona for his doctoral thesis, "The Surgical Treatment of Retinal Detachment: An Experimental and Pathological Study."

Dr. Casanovas, as is required of all the Hearst Fellows, will return home to teach for a year at his university – he will serve on the faculty of the University of Barcelona's Department of Ophthalmology. Also, like the other Hearst Fellows, he will be invited back to the Medical Center in ten years' time to deliver the Hearst Lecture at the annual reunion of the Cordes Society.

Employee promotions since February 1st . . .

These employees have been promoted since February 1: Agnes Thomas, Food Service Supervisor I; Edwin Bagdonas, Senior Tabulator Machine Operator; Helen Bonner, Senior Typist Clerk; Marion Tom, Cashier; Barbara Barnes, Clerk; Thelma Emmer, Clinical Lab Technician III; Sharon Frelleson, Head Nurse II; and Phyllis Lair, Supervising Admitting Worker I.

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